



EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

TYPHOID FEVER — Pennsylvania

On July 17, 1971, 130 persons attended a church supper in Coatesville, Pennsylvania. A total of 33 (25 percent) of these persons subsequently became ill with febrile gastroenteritis due to *Salmonella typhi* (Figure 1). The mean and median incubation periods were 18 and 17 days, respectively, with a range of 6-33 days. The illness was generally severe and symptoms included fever and malaise (100 percent), headache (79 percent), diarrhea and abdominal pain (67 percent), vomiting (48 percent), sore throat (33 percent), constipation (30 percent), and cough (18 percent). The mean duration of illness was 27 days; 17 persons required hospitalization. Two patients died; one death was due to hemolysis with hemoglobinuric renal failure and the other to pulmonary emboli.

Of the 16 hospitalized persons for whom records were complete, 14 had blood and/or stool specimens positive for

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S. typhi. Three other persons who were not hospitalized also had stool specimens positive for this organism. Among the hospitalized patients, there were elevations of agglutination titers to *Salmonella* group D organisms in the 14 persons tested. Other findings included abdominal tenderness (69 percent), splenomegaly (19 percent), and rose spots (13 percent). Despite admission temperatures between 101° and 105°F., pulse rates were less than 90/minute in 75 percent of the cases and white blood cell counts were less than 7,000 in 63 percent.

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TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

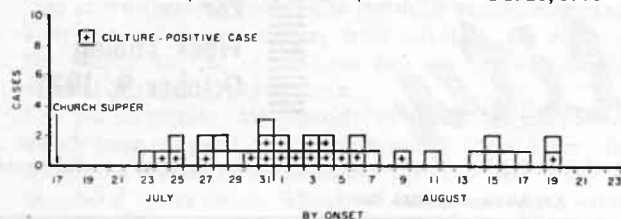
DISEASE	40th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1966 - 1970	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 40 WEEKS		
	October 9, 1971	October 10, 1970		1971	1970	MEDIAN 1966 - 1970
Aseptic meningitis	204	260	146	3,953	4,408	2,520
Brucellosis	4	6	3	124	162	177
Diphtheria	5	11	11	124	344	147
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	48	59	59	1,144	1,165	1,165
Encephalitis, post-infectious	4	3	4	288	335	397
Hepatitis, serum	166	153	109	6,597	5,513	3,392
Hepatitis, infectious	1,337	1,069	967	46,657	43,117	34,287
Malaria	37	43	43	2,355	2,571	1,733
Measles (rubeola)	206	189	189	70,383	40,132	40,132
Meningococcal infections, total	21	27	27	1,825	1,969	2,105
Civilian	19	22	26	1,628	1,771	1,923
Military	2	5	1	197	198	198
Mumps	717	815	---	101,798	78,325	---
Poliomyelitis, total	—	—	—	11	22	27
Paralytic	—	—	—	7	22	23
Rubella (German measles)	227	341	262	39,247	50,407	44,624
Tetanus	3	5	5	86	94	130
Tularemia	3	4	4	152	120	140
Typhoid fever	15	7	9	296	248	293
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	10	2	5	368	318	282
Rabies in animals	53	56	53	3,188	2,382	2,730

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	4	Psittacosis: Ohio-1, Pa.-1.	30
Botulism:	15	Rabies in Man:	1
Leprosy: Calif.-1, Hawaii-1	96	Rubella congenital syndrome: Calif.-1	43
Leptospirosis:	25	Trichinosis: Calif.-1, NY Ups.-1	68
Plague:	1	Typhus, murine:	18

TYPHOID FEVER — (Continued from front page)

Figure 1

CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER, BY ONSET,
COATESVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 17 — AUG. 21, 1971

Complications included severe hemolytic anemia affecting three patients and lower gastrointestinal bleeding affecting one.

An investigation revealed that the church gets its water from a private well. Cultures of specimens of this water failed to reveal coliform contamination. Furthermore, several patients had taken the food home before eating it and did not drink water at the church.

Due to uniformity of the menu, food specific attack rates did not implicate a single food. The five cooks prepared fried chicken in small batches in the 5-hour period when the food was served. The ingredients for the potato salad (diced cooked potatoes, hard boiled eggs, and celery) were prepared the night before the meal. The cooks boiled and sliced potatoes and cleaned celery at the church kitchen; however, each food handler boiled and peeled 1 dozen eggs at her home and brought them to the church to add to the prepared ingredients.

One of the food handlers became ill with classical, culture-proven typhoid fever; the remaining four remained well and had negative stool cultures. Due to the long incubation period and delay in diagnosis, mass culturing of the 130 persons attending the supper did not begin until 39 days after the meal. At this time, only one asymptomatic person with a positive stool culture was found. This person, who gave no history of clinical typhoid fever, had routinely used the food preparation area at one of the homes where the hard boiled eggs for the potato salad had been cooled and peeled. Although direct handling of the eggs is denied, it is presumed that this individual may have been the chronic carrier responsible for contamination of the eggs which were used in the potato salad.

(Reported by Stephen M. Hanson, M.D., Director of Laboratory, Coatesville Hospital, Pennsylvania; George Bender, M.D., Director, Chester County Health Department, Pennsylvania; William D. Schrack, Jr., M.D., Director, Division of Communicable Diseases, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

In 1912, a waterborne outbreak of typhoid fever involving 317 cases occurred in Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

Common source outbreaks of typhoid fever in the United States have become extremely rare in recent years. In the 5-year period 1966-70, only eight outbreaks affecting 96 persons were reported to the Salmonella Surveillance Activity at CDC. An increasing percentage of typhoid cases and outbreaks have been associated with foreign travel. There was no evidence of foreign importation in the present outbreak.

SCOMBROID FISH POISONING — Florida

On June 6, 1971, a large, black fin tuna was caught off the east coast of Florida. It was cleaned, soaked in salt water, divided between two families, and refrigerated. The fish was fried and eaten on June 7 by one family and on June 8 by the other family. Of the nine people who ate the fish, seven became ill within 1 hour. Symptoms included diarrhea (6), nausea (6), vomiting (5), headache (5), and hives (4).

A sample of the uncooked fish submitted to the Florida Division of Health Laboratory by the Palm Beach County Health Department was subjected to a mouse bioassay test used to detect Ciguatera poison in shellfish (1). Mice injected intraperitoneally with ether extracted residue of the fish died within 4 hours, indicating the presence of a toxin. The illness

observed in the members of the two families and these laboratory results are compatible with scombroid poisoning.

(Reported by J. J. Barry, Biologist, C. C. Rhodes, Jr., M.S., Sanitation Director, C. L. Brumback, M.D., Director, Palm Beach County Health Department; Hugh F. Butner, M.S., Chief of Sanitary Microbiology Unit, N. J. Schneider, Ph.D., Chief, Bureau of Laboratories, and E. Charlton Prather, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Florida State Division of Health.)

Reference

- McFarren EF, Tanabe H, Silva FJ, Wilson WB, Campbell JE, Lewis KH: The occurrence of a Ciguatera-like poison in oysters, clams, and *Gymnodinium breve* cultures. *Toxicon* 3:111-123, 1965

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
SMALLPOX SURVEILLANCE — Worldwide

From Jan. 1 through Sept. 28, 1971, 34,510 cases of smallpox were reported to the World Health Organization, representing a 4 percent increase over that reported for 1970. The increase in cases this year is attributed principally to the improvement in notifications from Ethiopia, which began its eradication program this year. Ethiopia has reported 15,734 cases to date (46 percent of the world's total), compared to 722 cases recorded for 1970. Two outbreaks which are as-

sumed to be the result of importations were reported in Botswana and the Sultanate of Oman. The source of infection has not yet been identified in either outbreak.

Particularly encouraging is the absence of detected cases in South America since April. Special area-wide search operations have been conducted or are in progress in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay, in areas where cases were last reported and where surveillance is considered to be least satisfactory.

To date, however, no cases have been detected. At least 2 years of active surveillance are required after the last case has been detected before a country can be declared smallpox-free. Each successive week with no cases increases the probability that indigenous cases will not be found.

Smallpox transmission between villages

Interruption in the transmission of smallpox from one village or town to another is a principal objective of surveillance-containment activities. A better understanding of the characteristics of such transmission is provided in a study recently completed by Thomas and his colleagues (1). As this investigation is believed to be generally applicable to other smallpox-endemic areas, the results of their findings are summarized below.

The study was conducted in a rural district of West Pakistan just prior to the initiation of the eradication program and before effective surveillance-containment activities had been started. The district has a population of 1.2 million persons living in 1,717 villages. At the time of the study, sample surveys showed that 88 percent of the population were at least partially immune to smallpox through vaccination or previous infection.

In the course of a year, intensive efforts were made by the investigators to identify all cases of smallpox occurring in the district. A total of 1,040 cases were detected in 121 outbreaks. Smallpox incidence, therefore, was almost 100 cases per 100,000 population, a rate which this year would be among the highest observed in any district of India or Pakistan.

Although a total of 99 villages were affected in the course of the year, the number experiencing smallpox at any one time varied widely depending on the season. The low point was reached in the first week in September when only one village was known to be infected. In late autumn, the number of infected villages increased sharply, until in mid-winter a total of 43 villages were reporting smallpox. Even at this peak in the season, however, less than 3 percent of all villages in the entire district were infected at the same time.

The likelihood of smallpox spreading from one locality to another varied closely with the number of cases which occurred in a given outbreak. Data for 91 outbreaks are shown in Table 1. Only nine outbreaks could be traced to any of the 59 outbreaks in which less than five cases occurred. Thus, in these small outbreaks, further transmission to other villages occurred less than 20 percent of the time and in the other 80 percent of the outbreaks, the chain of transmission appeared to have been interrupted naturally. In outbreaks of 20 or more cases, however, further transmission occurred on an average in two additional villages.

Table 1
Size of Outbreaks and Probability of Further Transmission
West Pakistan

Number of Cases	Number of Outbreaks	Number of Subsequent Outbreaks	Frequency of Transmission
	A	B	B/A
1	29	4	0.14
2-4	30	5	0.17
5-9	16	7	0.44
10-19	8	4	0.50
20+	8	17	2.12

The age, sex, and immunization status were determined for 83 persons responsible for introducing smallpox into a community (Table 2). All but six of the 83 persons were unimmunized. Considering that the unimmunized group constituted only 12 percent of the population, the authors calculated that the risk of unimmunized persons transmitting smallpox from one village to another was 93 times greater than for immunized persons. Approximately equal numbers of children aged 0-4 and 5-14 and adult males served to transmit infection from one village to another.

Table 2
Age, Sex, and Immunization Status of Persons
Introducing Smallpox into a Village - West Pakistan

Age	Sex	Immunized	Unimmunized	Total
0-4	Male/Female	0	23	23
5-14	Male/Female	0	23	23
15+	Male	4	21	25
15+	Female	2	10	12
Total		6	77	83

A sample of villagers throughout the district was interviewed regarding their frequency of travel and destination. Based on this information, it was possible to estimate that smallpox was transmitted from one locality to another approximately once every 13,000 trips. Of 75 persons on whom data were available, it was found that 73 were residents of the community returning home after being infected elsewhere; two-thirds had been absent from home for more than a week. Only two were visitors from other villages; one was a nomad and the other a relative seeking care while ill. All but 20 had traveled in the incubation period when they felt well.

Half of the outbreaks were traced back directly or indirectly to populous cities where less than 20 percent of the West Pakistan population reside. Analysis of travel patterns and the spread of smallpox indicated this was not due to more frequent trips to cities but rather to the longer persistence of transmission in cities than in rural areas.

Comment

In this district of very high incidence, an effective containment program was feasible even at the peak of the smallpox season because at no time were more than 43 of the 1,717 villages infected. More important, effective containment measures during that period of the year when the seasonal incidence is at its lowest may be even more fruitful, for, as noted, in early September, only one village in this district was known to be infected, a situation undoubtedly prevailing in surrounding districts.

The importance of tracing the source of infection from one village to the next is particularly well illustrated. As shown in Table 1, the source of 21 of the 37 secondary outbreaks were in outbreaks of 10 or more cases. As shown by this study, these larger foci are of particular concern as substantially more transmission is traced back to them.

(Reported by the World Health Organization: Weekly Epidemiological Record, Vol. 46, No. 40, 1971.)

Reference

1. Thomas DB, Mack TM, Ali A, Kahn MM: Epidemiology of Smallpox in West Pakistan, Outbreak Detection and Interlocality Transmission (Pakistan Medical Research Center, Lahore, West Pakistan.)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED
OCTOBER 9, 1971 AND OCTOBER 10, 1970 (40th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPH- THERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA	
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post In- fectious	Serum	Infectious			
				1971	1971	1971	1971	1970	1971	1971	1971
UNITED STATES.....	204	4	5	48	59	4	166	1,337	1,069	37	2,355
NEW ENGLAND.....	11	-	-	5	-	-	8	84	99	2	65
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	22	-	4
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	1
Massachusetts.....	11	-	-	4	-	-	3	29	39	2	44
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	6
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	29	25	-	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	27	-	-	5	10	-	67	241	260	6	236
New York City.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	66	64	1	23
New York, Up-State...	25	-	-	4	2	-	9	49	61	-	65
New Jersey.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	72	77	1	96
Pennsylvania.....	2	-	-	1	8	-	11	54	58	4	52
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	42	-	-	20	23	1	25	148	152	3	152
Ohio.....	12	-	-	6	14	-	2	34	47	1	19
Indiana.....	9	-	-	11	-	-	1	8	8	2	13
Illinois.....	6	-	-	-	2	1	8	42	26	-	45
Michigan.....	15	-	-	1	7	-	14	57	59	-	50
Wisconsin.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	12	-	25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	1	1	4	4	4	1	-	24	42	3	220
Minnesota.....	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	7	10	-	23
Iowa.....	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	6	-	26
Missouri.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	26
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
South Dakota.....	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nebraska.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	14
Kansas.....	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	14	3	126
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	18	1	-	1	8	2	22	208	126	8	380
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1
Maryland.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	35	15	-	51
Dist. of Columbia....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	4
Virginia.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	23	22	1	62
West Virginia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	7
North Carolina.*.....	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	46	11	4	130
South Carolina.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	5	-	18
Georgia.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	-	67
Florida.....	10	-	-	1	5	2	8	62	56	3	40
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	18	-	-	6	7	-	1	67	49	-	164
Kentucky.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	137
Tennessee.....	10	-	-	2	5	-	1	32	25	-	-
Alabama.....	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	2	-	21
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	6	3	-	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	50	1	1	3	-	-	8	136	59	2	486
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	2	-	19
Louisiana.....	10	1	1	1	-	-	6	23	10	-	38
Oklahoma.....	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	26	3	1	69
Texas.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	1	75	44	1	360
MOUNTAIN.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	72	56	7	140
Montana.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Colorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	29	7	108
New Mexico.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	-	10
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	-	8
Utah.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	3
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	2
PACIFIC.....	36	-	-	4	7	-	31	357	226	6	512
Washington.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	29	-	2
Oregon.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	24	19	-	19
California.....	33	-	-	2	6	-	29	278	176	6	433
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	6
Hawaii.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	-	52
Puerto Rico.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	13	2	21
Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Hepatitis, serum: Utah 1, P.R. 5

Hepatitis, infectious: N.J. delete 1, N.C. delete 1, Utah 7, P.R. 33

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

OCTOBER 9, 1971 AND OCTOBER 10, 1970 (40th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		POLIOMYELITIS		
	1971	Cumulative		1971	Cumulative		1971	Cum. 1971	Total 1971	Paralytic	
		1971	1970		1971	1970				1971	Cum. 1971
UNITED STATES.....	206	70,383	40,132	21	1,825	1,969	717	101,798	-	-	7
NEW ENGLAND.....	10	3,466	897	1	81	84	27	6,193	-	-	-
Maine*.....	-	1,466	223	-	8	3	-	1,212	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	-	211	56	-	14	8	-	658	-	-	-
Vermont.....	1	117	8	-	-	7	1	375	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	4	260	398	1	32	37	11	1,502	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	-	238	120	-	3	6	4	1,205	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	5	1,174	92	-	24	23	11	1,241	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	10	7,549	4,932	1	254	361	32	6,342	-	-	-
New York City.....	4	3,768	908	-	55	84	15	1,808	-	-	-
New York, Up-State....	2	669	311	-	75	71	NN	NN	-	-	-
New Jersey.....	3	1,197	1,708	1	56	138	8	1,690	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	1	1,915	2,005	-	68	68	9	2,844	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	60	15,507	9,869	2	206	227	222	41,121	-	-	-
Ohio.....	6	3,997	3,813	-	65	85	29	7,770	-	-	-
Indiana.....	6	2,745	273	-	14	20	23	5,144	-	-	-
Illinois.....	12	3,004	3,078	1	59	56	38	4,357	-	-	-
Michigan.....	9	2,354	1,753	-	54	56	35	9,607	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	27	3,407	952	1	14	10	97	14,243	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	15	6,857	3,873	1	133	103	111	6,910	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	-	55	38	-	22	15	4	1,118	-	-	-
Iowa.....	15	2,289	1,149	-	10	13	103	3,246	-	-	-
Missouri.....	-	2,603	1,275	-	46	56	1	1,039	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	-	237	319	-	6	5	-	336	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	217	96	1	6	1	-	243	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	66	928	-	15	7	-	125	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	1,390	68	-	28	6	3	803	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	38	8,489	7,210	4	323	391	63	7,375	-	-	1
Delaware.....	-	39	261	-	2	3	2	172	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	541	1,376	2	49	40	1	678	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia....	-	15	343	-	13	3	-	91	-	-	-
Virginia.....	1	1,593	1,994	-	37	41	4	984	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	7	515	317	-	9	10	22	1,934	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	2	1,935	878	1	56	81	NN	NN	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	1	907	596	-	20	45	5	866	-	-	-
Georgia.....	1	1,105	14	-	23	35	-	11	-	-	1
Florida.....	26	1,839	1,431	1	114	133	29	2,639	-	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	7	8,250	1,370	5	163	146	30	7,842	-	-	-
Kentucky.....	3	3,936	795	2	45	51	1	2,364	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	1	1,020	383	2	66	60	17	4,435	-	-	-
Alabama.....	3	1,881	102	1	29	24	12	897	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	-	1,413	90	-	23	11	-	146	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	30	12,501	7,705	1	155	260	50	8,275	-	-	3
Arkansas.....	-	778	30	-	5	22	-	90	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	2	1,674	108	-	55	64	2	136	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	1	756	513	-	7	20	-	182	-	-	-
Texas.....	27	9,293	7,054	1	88	154	48	7,867	-	-	3
MOUNTAIN.....	6	3,269	1,571	1	55	45	35	4,115	-	-	1
Montana.....	-	925	67	-	6	1	5	403	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	271	53	-	10	6	1	138	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	85	11	-	2	2	4	289	-	-	-
Colorado.....	3	833	183	-	7	16	12	1,345	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	1	388	227	-	4	1	1	643	-	-	-
Arizona.....	-	428	974	-	8	15	6	1,134	-	-	-
Utah.....	2	332	35	1	15	3	6	163	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	7	21	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
PACIFIC.....	30	4,495	2,705	5	455	352	147	13,625	-	-	2
Washington.....	4	1,035	530	1	26	44	43	5,414	-	-	1
Oregon.....	2	375	234	-	34	26	11	1,374	-	-	1
California.....	17	2,628	1,614	4	387	279	86	5,857	-	-	-
Alaska.....	-	55	140	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	7	402	187	-	8	3	7	893	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.*.....	3	537	927	1	9	5	30	1,065	-	-	-
Virgin Islands.....	-	17	6	-	-	1	-	60	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Measles: Me. 1, Utah 1, P.R. 11

Mumps: Utah 1, P.R. 15

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

OCTOBER 9, 1971 AND OCTOBER 10, 1970 (40th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	RUBELLA		TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971
UNITED STATES.....	227	39,247	3	86	3	152	15	296	10	368	53	3,188
NEW ENGLAND.....	18	1,746	-	6	-	1	2	15	-	2	2	194
Maine.....	3	265	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	172
New Hampshire.....	-	46	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Vermont.....	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Massachusetts.....	7	834	-	1	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	7
Rhode Island.....	1	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Connecticut.....	7	404	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	15	2,564	1	7	-	-	6	64	3	35	5	139
New York City.....	7	564	-	5	-	-	-	14	-	1	-	-
New York, Up-State..	6	421	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	17	5	120
New Jersey.....	1	578	1	1	-	-	1	7	1	8	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	1	1,001	-	-	-	-	5	31	2	9	-	19
EAST NORTH CENTRAL....	69	8,559	1	11	-	5	2	42	-	19	5	333
Ohio.....	5	974	-	1	-	1	1	18	-	14	2	97
Indiana.....	8	2,068	1	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	70
Illinois.....	9	1,277	-	6	-	1	1	11	-	3	-	65
Michigan.....	13	2,672	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	2	1	41
Wisconsin.....	34	1,568	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	60
WEST NORTH CENTRAL....	10	3,229	-	6	-	18	-	3	1	7	13	881
Minnesota.....	1	277	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	185
Iowa.....	6	686	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	197
Missouri.....	2	1,366	-	2	-	14	-	3	1	3	3	124
North Dakota.....	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	152
South Dakota.....	-	97	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	120
Nebraska.....	1	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Kansas.....	-	616	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	98
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	14	3,140	-	20	1	21	2	45	3	194	6	350
Delaware.....	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Maryland.....	1	158	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	31	-	1
Dist. of Columbia...	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	-	215	-	3	1	9	2	15	1	30	1	68
West Virginia.....	9	653	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	111
North Carolina.....	-	46	-	1	-	4	-	3	2	102	-	6
South Carolina.....	-	438	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-
Georgia.....	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	11	5	116
Florida.....	4	1,572	-	12	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	48
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL....	9	3,265	1	13	-	10	1	36	-	59	5	288
Kentucky.....	2	1,127	1	2	-	2	-	8	-	13	2	148
Tennessee.....	7	1,861	-	6	-	5	1	20	-	33	1	92
Alabama.....	-	204	-	4	-	2	-	8	-	7	2	44
Mississippi.....	-	73	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL....	35	4,766	-	13	1	54	-	27	1	40	9	633
Arkansas.....	-	337	-	1	1	23	-	9	-	5	2	82
Louisiana.....	-	281	-	2	-	7	-	6	-	1	1	27
Oklahoma.....	-	69	-	1	-	16	-	2	-	26	1	255
Texas.....	35	4,079	-	9	-	8	-	10	1	8	5	269
MOUNTAIN.....	15	1,944	-	2	1	38	-	9	2	12	-	63
Montana.....	1	114	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Idaho.....	-	39	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Colorado.....	7	285	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	11
New Mexico.....	1	223	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	9
Arizona.....	4	347	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	21
Utah.....	2	63	-	-	1	36	-	-	-	1	-	9
Nevada.....	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
PACIFIC.....	42	10,034	-	8	-	5	2	55	-	-	8	307
Washington.....	6	1,359	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	10	754	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
California.....	23	7,711	-	6	-	2	2	50	-	-	8	264
Alaska.....	1	49	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	34
Hawaii.....	2	161	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	62	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	63
Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Tularemia: Utah 18

Typhoid fever: Ark. delete 2

Rabies in animals: Me. 1, S. Dak. 33, P.R. 3

Week No.
40

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 9, 1971

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes	Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over				All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	650	399	32	25	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,156	571	40	56
Boston, Mass.-----	203	111	6	9	Atlanta, Ga.-----	121	56	5	8
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	30	13	3	2	Baltimore, Md.-----	223	95	5	15
Cambridge, Mass.-----	31	16	4	1	Charlotte, N. C.-----	49	20	-	4
Fall River, Mass.-----	33	24	1	1	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	72	43	2	4
Hartford, Conn.-----	43	28	-	2	Miami, Fla.-----	112	48	-	11
Lowell, Mass.-----	19	12	3	-	Norfolk, Va.-----	59	32	1	1
Lynn, Mass.-----	21	13	2	-	Richmond, Va.-----	112	46	5	1
New Bedford, Mass.-----	34	22	2	1	Savannah, Ga.-----	33	22	3	3
New Haven, Conn.-----	47	25	2	2	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	81	63	3	-
Providence, R. I.-----	56	37	4	4	Tampa, Fla.-----	73	38	5	5
Somerville, Mass.-----	16	13	-	-	Washington, D. C.-----	206	102	11	3
Springfield, Mass.-----	46	31	4	2	Wilmington, Del.-----	15	6	-	1
Waterbury, Conn.-----	25	20	-	-					
Worcester, Mass.-----	46	34	1	1	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	643	332	26	25
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,176	1,830	101	125	Birmingham, Ala.-----	100	51	2	4
Albany, N. Y.-----	51	26	1	2	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	55	25	3	3
Allentown, Pa.-----	42	29	1	-	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	34	27	2	-
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	161	97	6	3	Louisville, Ky.-----	144	77	11	7
Camden, N. J.-----	44	24	6	2	Memphis, Tenn.-----	131	67	4	3
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	33	21	1	-	Mobile, Ala.-----	39	19	-	1
Erie, Pa.-----	44	24	3	5	Montgomery, Ala.-----	35	19	2	1
Jersey City, N. J.-----	70	38	4	1	Nashville, Tenn.-----	105	47	2	6
Newark, N. J.-----	79	35	3	4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,133	576	28	69
New York City, N. Y.†	1,580	907	38	56	Austin, Tex.-----	31	18	2	2
Paterson, N. J.-----	43	24	1	6	Baton Rouge, La.-----	41	19	3	6
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	408	240	3	13	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	26	11	1	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	208	108	9	11	Dallas, Tex.-----	163	74	3	13
Reading, Pa.-----	46	31	-	1	El Paso, Tex.-----	37	16	2	4
Rochester, N. Y.-----	119	73	9	12	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	69	44	1	3
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	23	15	-	1	Houston, Tex.-----	252	121	2	2
Scranton, Pa.-----	50	33	3	1	Little Rock, Ark.-----	47	29	2	3
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	66	42	2	3	New Orleans, La.-----	157	70	6	12
Trenton, N. J.-----	41	18	1	4	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	94	50	-	9
Utica, N. Y.-----	26	21	6	-	San Antonio, Tex.-----	119	67	2	9
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	42	24	4	-	Shreveport, La.-----	49	27	1	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,500	1,423	66	120	Tulsa, Okla.-----	48	30	3	2
Akron, Ohio-----	60	34	-	1	MOUNTAIN:	447	281	15	25
Canton, Ohio-----	33	23	4	2	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	38	20	3	2
Chicago, Ill.-----	675	375	20	31	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	31	17	1	3
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	171	97	7	13	Denver, Colo.-----	104	63	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio-----	173	79	-	9	Ogden, Utah-----	21	14	1	1
Columbus, Ohio-----	146	80	-	13	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	107	76	3	6
Dayton, Ohio-----	102	54	2	8	Pueblo, Colo.-----	24	14	4	4
Detroit, Mich.-----	372	201	9	18	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	56	36	-	3
Evansville, Ind.-----	37	25	2	2	Tucson, Ariz.-----	66	41	-	3
Flint, Mich.-----	48	28	1	1	PACIFIC:	1,416	824	32	59
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	43	23	2	2	Berkeley, Calif.-----	23	17	-	-
Gary, Ind.-----	39	24	2	2	Fresno, Calif.-----	49	26	4	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	52	35	3	-	Glendale, Calif.-----	22	16	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	163	89	4	7	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	43	16	-	7
Madison, Wis.-----	21	10	4	2	Long Beach, Calif.-----	104	67	6	2
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	110	72	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	384	221	7	11
Peoria, Ill.-----	47	32	-	4	Oakland, Calif.-----	52	28	-	4
Rockford, Ill.-----	27	19	1	1	Pasadena, Calif.-----	35	26	1	-
South Bend, Ind.-----	18	17	-	-	Portland, Oreg.-----	112	70	2	4
Toledo, Ohio-----	98	61	2	-	Sacramento, Calif.-----	58	36	-	2
Youngstown, Ohio-----	65	45	1	2	San Diego, Calif.-----	97	62	-	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	842	501	21	45	San Francisco, Calif.-----	183	100	3	6
Des Moines, Iowa-----	71	46	2	4	San Jose, Calif.-----	43	22	2	-
Duluth, Minn.-----	30	16	-	3	Seattle, Wash.-----	136	74	1	8
Kansas City, Kans.-----	37	24	3	3	Spokane, Wash.-----	36	22	2	1
Kansas City, Mo.-----	124	72	3	5	Tacoma, Wash.-----	39	21	3	2
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	38	25	-	-	Total	11,963	6,737	361	549
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	113	72	2	12	Expected Number	12,222	6,917	413	572
Omaha, Nebr.-----	85	47	1	6	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	510,502	292,784	18,643	22,964
St. Louis, Mo.-----	204	115	3	10					
St. Paul, Minn.-----	62	40	2	-					
Wichita, Kans.-----	78	44	5	2					
Las Vegas, Nev.*	25	11	-	4					

*Mortality data are being collected from Las Vegas, Nev., for possible inclusion in this table, however, for statistical reasons, these data will be listed only and not included in the total, expected number, or cumulative total, until 5 years of data are collected.

†Delayed Report for Week ended Oct. 2, 1971

**EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
GASTROENTERITIS ATTRIBUTED TO
HORMEL SAN REMO STICK GENOA SALAMI — Maryland**

On Sept. 14, 1971, five family members in Baltimore, Maryland, became ill with nausea and vomiting 3-3½ hours after eating a lunch which included San Remo Genoa stick salami made by George A. Hormel and Company. The salami had been purchased from a local supermarket on September 13 and was the only food eaten in common by the ill persons. Laboratory studies of the salami demonstrated the presence of 400,000 coagulase positive staphylococci per gram. A sample of the same lot examined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Consumers and Marketing Service was found to contain staphylococcal enterotoxin type A. The Hormel company has initiated a voluntary recall of the product.

(Reported by Edward A. Hopf, M.D., Chief, Communicable Diseases, Leo Schuppert, Chief Sanitarian, Donald J. Roop, M.D., County Health Officer, Baltimore County Health Department; Howard J. Garber, M.D., Chief, Communicable Diseases, Maryland State Department of Health; the Meat and Poultry Inspection Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

Hormel San Remo salami was previously implicated as the source of an outbreak of gastroenteritis (MMWR, Vol. 20, No. 29), although no enterotoxin was found.

**INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES**

*Changes in the "Supplement — Vaccination Certificate
Requirements for International Travel,"
MMWR, Vol. 19, No. 21*

Bermuda

In the note concerning smallpox, insert: Barbados, Bonaire Island, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Montserrat, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago.

Czechoslovakia

Delete the notes concerning cholera published in Nos. 1/2 and 4.

Morocco

Delete: Cholera — Certificate required from travelers leaving Morocco.

Romania

Insert: Cholera — And from all countries any parts of which are infected.*

Thailand

Under Smallpox, delete II, and insert I.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 24,600, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

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The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the editor welcomes accounts of interesting outbreaks or case investigations of current interest to health officials.

Address all correspondence to: Center for Disease Control
Attn: Editor
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
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